EVALUATION OF CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS IN ADULT SMOKERS SWITCHING FROM CONVENTIONAL CIGARETTES TO ELECTRICALLY HEATED CIGARETTES. Jan Oey, Bettie L. Nelson, and Hans J. Roethig. Philip Morris USA, Richmond, VA.

Cigarette smoking significantly increases the risk for many types of cardiovascular morbidity. Established cardiovascular risk factors have been suggested as surrogate biomarkers for potential harm for assessing the health impact of "potential reduced-exposure products" (PREPs). The PREP electrically heated cigarette (EHC) is made of conventional tobacco filler rolled in a tobacco mat and smoked in a battery powered lighter, which heats the tobacco during puffing. Objectives: evaluate the cardiovascular risk factors in adult smokers switching from conventional cigarettes (CC) to EHC. Study population: 110 healthy adult male and female subjects smoking 5 – 25 CC1 (11 mg tar, FTC) per day. Study design: Controlled, randomized, 5 parallel groups, confinement for 10 days to control for smoking (no. of cig./day, smoking times). Baseline investigations on day -1, thereafter subjects were randomized to one of 5 groups: CC1 (11 mg tar); CC2 (3 mg tar); EHC1 (3 mg tar); EHC2 (2 mg tar); no-smoking. Data were analyzed as change from baseline using ANOVA. Results at day 8 across groups: von Willebrandt factor increased between 2 and 10 % of normal concentration ($p = 0.3457$). Platelet factor IV decreased between –1 and –8 IU/mL ($p = 0.1384$). 8-Epi-prostaglandin-F2alpha in urine changed between –250 and 190 pg/ml/24 hr ($p = 0.0845$). Fibrinogen changed between – 9.9 and 34.1 mg/dL ($p = 0.0125$). C-reactive protein changed between –0.86 and 2.89 mg/L ($p = 0.0042$). LDL-cholesterol changed between –6.1 and 3.2 mg/dL ($p = 0.0082$) and HDL-cholesterol between –4.7 and 0.3 mg/dL ($p = 0.0119$). All these changes are minor and not physiologic relevant. Conclusion: Short-term switching from smoking CC to EHC in a confined environment did not result in substantial changes in cardiovascular risk factors.

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